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Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Statement for Management

March 1980

U. S. DEPOSITORY
COPY

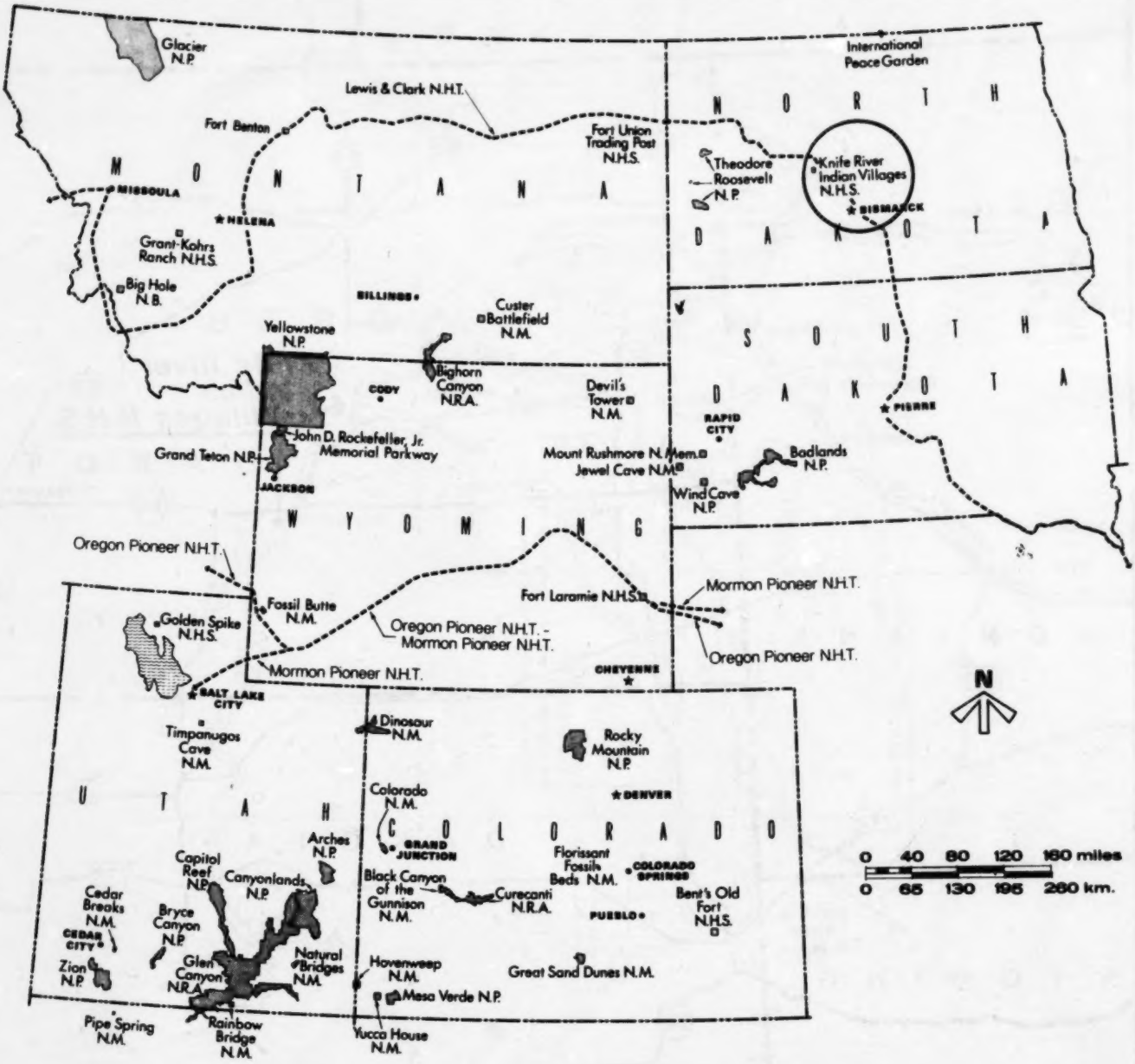
DEFINITION

The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids. The statement for management is used by park management to determine the nature and extent of required plans and studies to be programmed in the outline for planning requirements and related documents.

Recommended by: _____ 2-7-86
Area Manager, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site — Date

Concurred by: _____ 2-8-86
Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt National Park — Date

Approved by: _____ 8-25-86
Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region — Date



Legend

- • Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- ----- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

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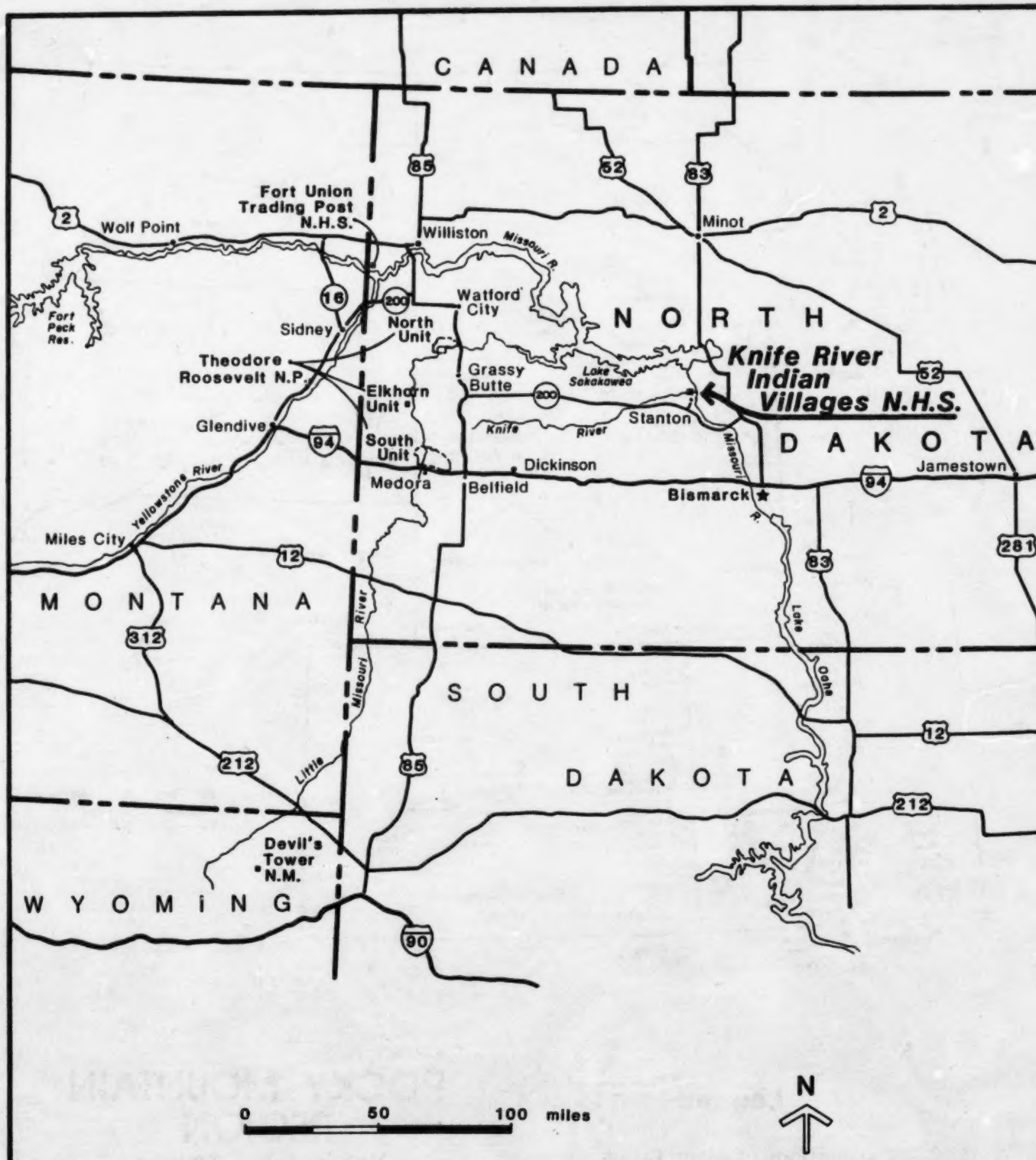


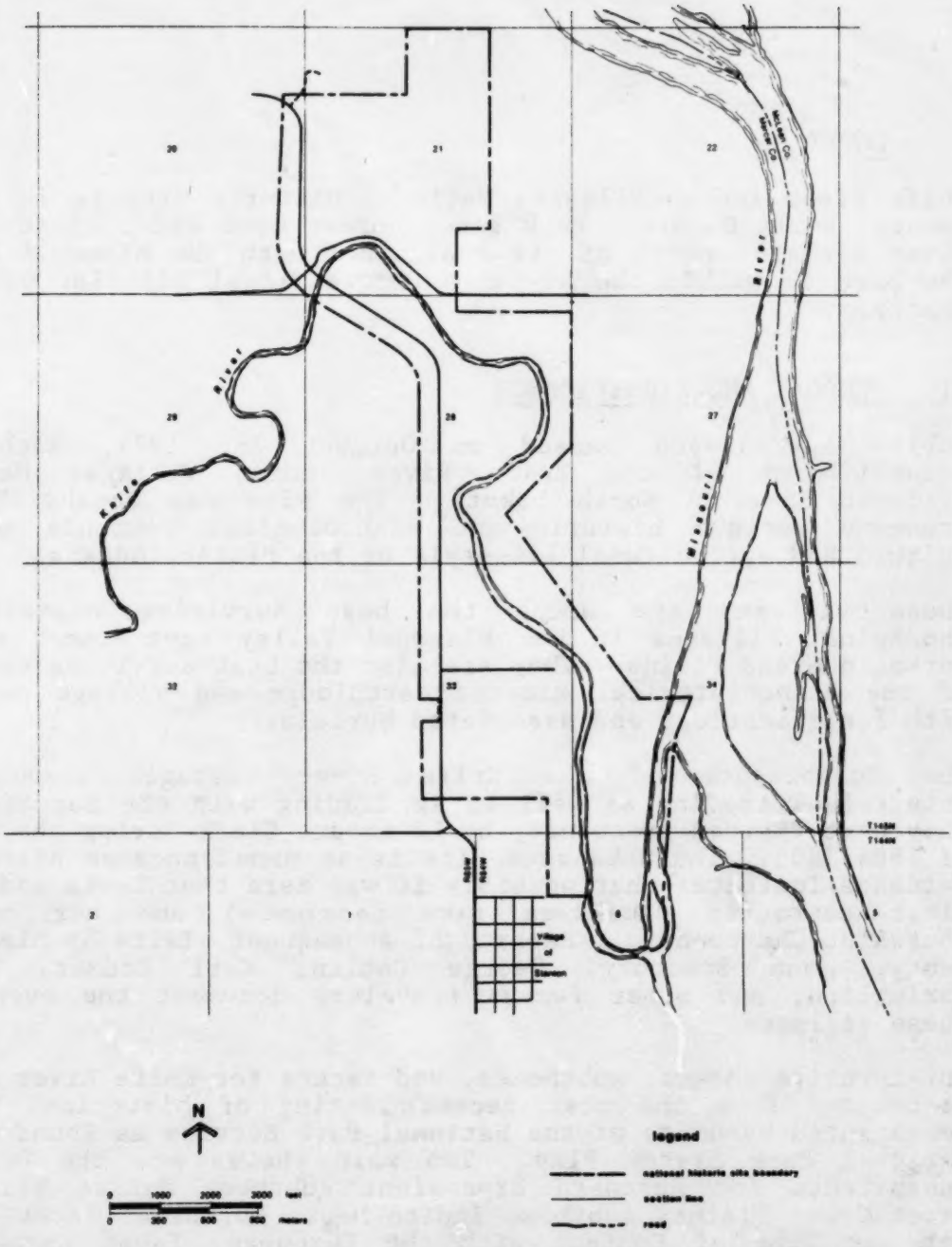
Vicinity Map

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

468 | 80,021

July '83 | RMRO



BOUNDARY MAP

KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I. LOCATION

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site is in Mercer County, North Dakota. Park lands border both sides of the Knife River directly north of its confluence with the Missouri River. The park is within the At-Large Congressional District of North Dakota.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Public Law 93-486 passed on October 26, 1974, authorized establishment of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site in North Dakota. The site was established to preserve certain historic and archeological remnants of the culture and agricultural lifestyle of the Plains Indians.

These villages are among the best surviving examples of aboriginal villages in the Missouri Valley environment of the northern Great Plains. They are also the best surviving examples of the ethnohistorical Hidatsa earthlodge and village patterns with fortifications and associated burials.

The inhabitants of the Knife River Villages engaged in intertribal trading as well as in trading with the fur traders. They were visited frequently by Lewis and Clark during the winter of 1804-1805. The Sakakawea Site is so named because historical evidence indicates that possibly it was here that Lewis and Clark first contacted Sakakawea (aka Sacajawea) and her husband Toussaint Charbonneau. Reports of subsequent visits by Alexander Henry, John Bradbury, George Catlin, Karl Bodmer, Prince Maximilian, and other famous travelers document the events of these villages.

Interpretive themes, subthemes, and facets for Knife River can be abstracted from the most recent listing of historical themes represented by units of the National Park Service as found in the National Park System Plan. Two main themes are the Original Inhabitants and Westward Expansion; subtheme Native Villages, facet Great Plains; subtheme Indian Meets European, facet Indian Life at Time of Contact with the European, facet Changes in Native Life Due to Contact, subfacet Changes in Social and Political Organization, facet Native Influence of the European; subtheme Aboriginal Technology, facet Trade; subtheme Great Explorers of the West, facet Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806. Prior to area authorization in 1974, the Great Plains facet was not represented in the National Park Service system.

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III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Act authorizing Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site provides for establishment of those lands as depicted on the map entitled, "Boundary Map, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota," numbered 468-80,020, and dated July 1983. The authorized acreage is sufficient to facilitate achievement of the site's purpose.

All actions affecting the qualities for which Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site was established are subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Protection of the National Historic Site's cultural resources is also provided for in the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order 11593.

Funds for land acquisition were made available in fiscal year 1975. As of February 19, 1981, 1,293.35 acres had been acquired. Of those acres, 1,156.94 acres are in fee with a scenic easement on 136.41 acres.

Public Law 93-486, Section 104 (c) creating "Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site," authorized $600,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and $2,268,000 for development. Area land prices increased rapidly due to coal development and the appropriated funds were not sufficient for acquisition of lands. *Additional funds to acquire the lands were authorized under Public Law 95-42, amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The land acquisition ceiling was increased under Public Law 95-42. A balance of $1,992,000 remains under the authorized development ceiling fund. Although it has not yet been obligated, $689,000 of the development total has been identified as being needed for advance planning. If development does not occur by 1987, the ceiling may not be sufficient to cover all facets of planning, design, and construction. A Legislative Support Data Package was sent to the National Park Service, Washington Office, on April 26, 1985, for the purpose of increasing the development ceiling.

The site is intersected by two county maintained roads, Mercer County 37 and one off-system public road (highway right-of-way easements of 150 feet and 100 feet respectively). Any changes or improvements in these roads or the bridge across the Knife River must be initiated by the County Commission. The commission has been advised of this, and meetings have been held with the State Highway Department, County Commission, Federal Highway Administration, and the National Park Service to determine the area of responsibility of each agency. Mercer County Road 37 has

also been designated as a portion of the Lewis and Clark Trail. The bridge over the Knife River was replaced and dedicated November 1980.

The 1980 North Dakota legislature made it possible for the Federal Government to have concurrent jurisdiction at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.

An agreement between the Three Affiliated Tribes and Knife River Indian Villages outlines procedures for reinterment of disturbed human burials and consultation on any major developments. An agreement also exists with the State Historical Society of North Dakota for the mutual protection of historical and archeological resources.

A memorandum of understanding exists between the National Park Service and the Stanton Rural Fire Department for control of fire within the park boundary. This agreement was amended and signed in 1985 to cover a period of 5 years.

A cooperative agreement between the State of North Dakota and the National Park Service grants the park authority over that portion of the Knife River within the park boundary. This agreement expires on May 22, 1987.

The site is managed as a separate park by an Area Manager with administrative support from the staff at Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

B. RESOURCES

1. Cultural

Accumulated deposits from 6,000 to 8,000 years of occupation by Native American culture groups represents the primary resource at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. These village sites are among the best surviving examples of aboriginal inhabitation in the Missouri River Valley environment of the northern Great Plains.

Much of the archeological evidence lies buried beneath the surface leaving relatively unimpressive features for the untrained eye. At the time Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site was established (1974), only four village sites (Big Hidatsa, Sakakawea, Lower Hidatsa, and Buchfink) from the Plains Indian Village Period were known to exist within the authorized boundary. However, we now know the historical and archeological significance to be of far greater scope than first envisioned.

Five years of intensive archeological research has expanded the resource data base tenfold to include 57 sites comprising 25 percent of the park area. The majority of the sites are comprised to some degree of village occupations; however, village periphery zones, off-village activity areas, burial cemeteries, trails, and debris-scatter areas also contribute to the data base. Knife River remains one of the few areas of the National Park System in which such an intensive, parkwide, archeological survey has been completed.

Historians believe the Sakakawea Village to be the home of French fur trader Toussaint Charbonneau and his Shoshone wife, Sakakawea, during their initial contact with Lewis and Clark in 1804. Other contacts with Euro-Americans resulted in the introduction of horses, epidemic diseases, intensified intertribal warfare, and adoption of Euro-American technologies.

2. Natural

Natural resources comprise a secondary but integral part of the Knife River Indian Villages. Both the Knife River and the Missouri River bottomlands contribute to the 60 percent of park lands grouped as floodplains. Habitat along the lower terraces includes cottonwood, peach-leaved willow, green ash, box elder, American elm, buffalo berry, chokecherry, juneberry, and Russian olive. Upper terrace zone contains thick stands of prairie grass such as wheatgrass, needlegrass, gramma grass, upland sedges, little bluestem, and big bluestem. River impoundments, energy development, timber harvesting, and agricultural disturbance have impacted or destroyed similar ecosystems along these waterways. During spring runoff or exceptionally heavy rainfall in the Knife River watershed, some lowland flooding could occur. This fact should be considered when locating park facilities. Twenty-six species of aquatic mollusks, catfish, walleyes, goldeneye, sucker, carp, shiners, garfish, and perch inhabit both water systems. Larger birds and mammals rely on both wooded bottomlands and prairie ecosystems for their ecological requirements. White-tail deer, skunks, owls, raptors, cottontail rabbit, wild turkey, badger, pocket gopher, coyote, and beaver are resident species. The endangered bald eagle is frequently observed as a winter resident; 214 bird species use the area's natural communities for migratory or permanent residence.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

The present authorized boundary of the park includes 1,293.35 acres--1,156.94 acres are held by the National Park Service in fee ownership and 136.41 acres in scenic easement. Easement

lands consist of a narrow strip of land bordering the west side of Mercer County Road 37 and limits private use of the land to agricultural purposes. Scenic easement lands are divided into six private ownership parcels.

Historically, lands have been used for agricultural purposes including grain crop cultivation, haying, and grazing. Special use permits are in effect for haying county road rights-of-way adjacent to park lands and one 30-acre parcel and another 5-acre parcel within the park boundary.

Much of the river bank within the authorized boundary is subject to continual erosion from the Knife River flow. The National Park Service has actively worked with the Corps of Engineers to stabilize riverbanks to protect archeological sites. Stabilization projects to protect the Sakakawea Village Site (32ME489) and Taylor Bluff Site (32ME366) were completed in 1979 and 1985 respectively. The Corps of Engineers has exercised regulatory jurisdiction over Knife River, and Department of the Army permits are required for bank stabilization projects. The State of North Dakota retains control of the river channel between the normal high water marks, but has granted the National Park Service certain authority and control over this State-owned land by a Cooperative Agreement executed on May 23, 1977.

Increased demand for low cost electrical power has made it feasible to strip mine lignite coal found near the park for use in coal fired electrical generating and gasification plants. Six surface mining operations, six electric generation plants, and one coal gasification plant lie within a 50-mile radius of the park boundary. Much of this development and associated transmission line towers are within direct line of view from park lands. Construction work peaked in 1983 with 5,741 workers employed in Mercer County. The Bureau of Census' 1984 estimated total population for the county was 13,258.

The National Park Service administers Theodore Roosevelt National Park, 140 miles southwest of Stanton on I-94, near Medora, North Dakota. Another National Park Service area is Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site near Williston, North Dakota. Knife River and Fort Union reveal cross sections of interesting native and European-American cultures on the Missouri River frontier. The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department administers Fort Lincoln State Park, which has reconstructed Mandan-type earthlodges and historical interpretation programs. Fort Lincoln is 60 miles south of the Knife River Indian Villages. Fort Mandan, north of Washburn, North Dakota, on the east bank of the Missouri River, commemorates the 1804-1805 winter encampment of Lewis and Clark. The replica of Fort Mandan was constructed by the McLean County Historical Society.

Eight miles south of Stanton, the State Historical Society of North Dakota manages Fort Clark State Historical Site. Access to the site is by paved surface, but no displays are available to the public. Additional development of this site by the State will increase the historical interpretation of the area making it more attractive to an increased number of visitors. The 1980 addition of the paved access road should increase visitation to Fort Clark.

Lake Sakakawea, 25 miles north of Stanton, is one of the largest manmade lakes in the world. Recreation facilities around the lake include boat ramps, boat docks, boat rentals, fishing, camping, swimming, picnicking, rental cabins, and concessions. Since none of these facilities are planned for the Knife River site, the Lake Sakakawea services will accommodate visitors to the region who wish to participate in other outdoor recreational activities.

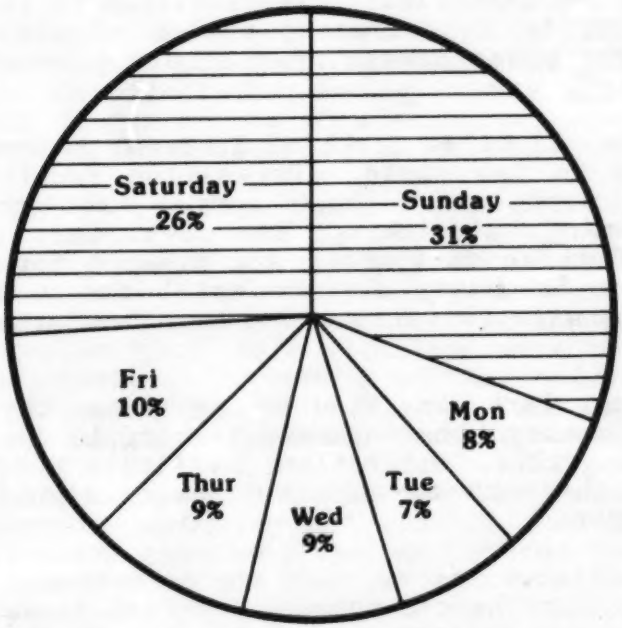
Sakakawea City Park in Stanton provides the only camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, and fishing in the immediate area. Roads, picnic grills, and toilet facilities need to be improved in order for the park to accommodate any significant number of overnight campers.

The Three Affiliated Tribes that are descendants of the Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara have a special interest in activities related to the Knife River Villages. In addition to the ethnohistorical interest the area provides, the three tribes are developing the Four Bears Recreation Complex on the Fort Berthold Reservation. Much of how the present day tribes view the site and the National Park Service is determined by their religious and cultural views. Future management of Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site must consider this.

Principal access to the area is east-west State Highway 200. U.S. Highway 83 provides a north-south artery connecting with I-94 on the south and U.S. 2 on the north. Closest commercial air passenger service is in Bismarck, North Dakota, 65 miles south. A rail line runs through Stanton, but provides freight-hauling service only. Rail passenger service is available in Minot, North Dakota, 80 miles north.

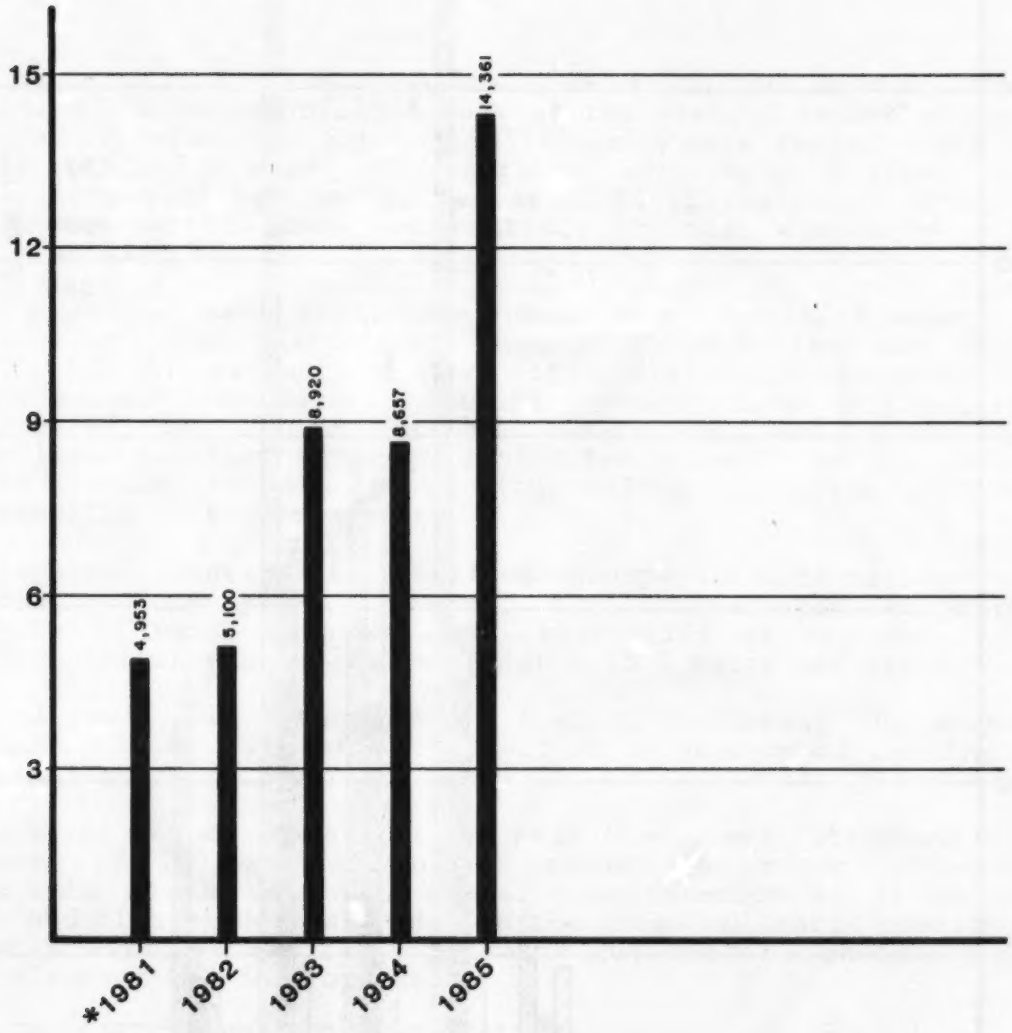
D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Visitation statistics have been kept at the park since 1981. Yearly totals continue to increase with the 1985 total of 14,361 visits being the peak.



Percent of Weekly Visitation

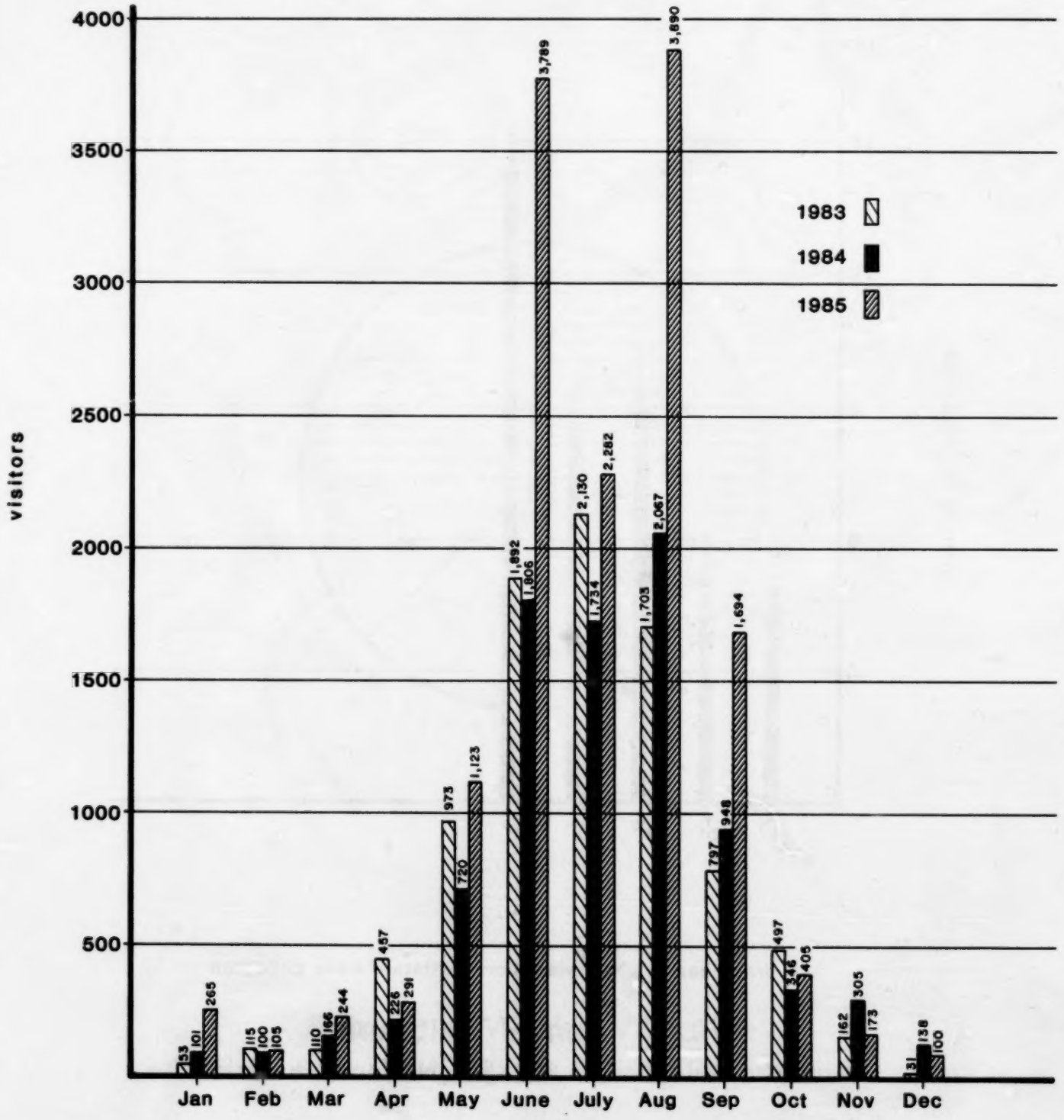
Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site



* first year in which visitation statistics were collected

Annual Visitation

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site



Monthly Visitation – 1983, 1984, and 1985

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Two magnetic induction counters were installed on park roads beginning the summer of 1985--one at the visitor center entrance and the other at the Sakakawea Village access roads. Combined totals will be used to determine after-hour visitor use. Multipliers will be used in the statistical analysis. Prior to automation, all figures were actual, physical counts by staff during working hours.

Examination of park statistical documents identifies August as the month of peak visitation. Sunday is the busiest day of the week, with 57 percent of the total visitation occurring on weekends and holidays. Special events have historically contributed to 33 percent of visitation, and traditional naturalist/historian directed activities account for 15 percent of visitation to the park with self-guided type programs contributing to the remainder.

Geographical identity of travellers encompasses both national and international origins. However, the largest percentage (75 percent) of park users would be classified as regional. The average visitor stay is estimated at 1 to 2 hours per visit.

Planned paving of Mercer County Road 37 bordering the western boundary of the park should result in a year-round upswing in site visitation.

The average annual temperature is near 40-degrees Fahrenheit with extremes of 100 degrees in the summer and minus 30-degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. Annual precipitation is 15 inches. Sustained high winds are common in the area. Climatic conditions directly affect visitor-use patterns and must be accounted for when planning the development.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Knife River Indian Villages is served by a 3 1/2-mile gravel surfaced road north of Stanton, North Dakota, population 810. Mercer County Road 37 connects State Highway Alternate 200, 5 miles south of the park headquarters and State Highway 200, 7 miles northwest. County road plans outline a paving project for 10 miles of gravel road upon completion of widening and upgrading to State Highway standards. A 1-mile arterial gravel road from County Road 37 provides access to a small parking area adjacent to the present visitor center.

Two gravel surface roads are currently being used within the park to serve nature and history trails. One road, approximately 1 mile in length, terminates at a six-car parking area at the nature trailhead. The second road is approximately 1/4-mile in

length and connects the Sakakawea history trail parking area with the county road.

Foot trails within the park are self-guiding. The nature trail travels 3-1/2 miles through mature stands of green ash, boxelder, elm type, and a cottonwood forest along the river bottomland. During the winter months, this trail can be adapted to accommodate cross-country skiers. Summer mowing and winter snow grooming are required. The Sakakawea Trail parallels the Knife River for 1/2 mile connecting the parking area and the Sakakawea Village Site.

There are four wood frame, nonhistoric structures within the park and one trailer house. Currently, the trailer and one frame barn serve as storage areas exclusively. The maintenance function is served by a new wood frame, three-stall garage. The visitor center/administrative functions are located in a remodeled two-story 1915 farmhouse. The remaining frame structure houses park radio equipment.

A new maintenance building was recently constructed, both storage facilities that this building replaced will be removed. Future development will include a permanent multiuse visitor center, administration, and collection storage facility located at the southwest corner of the park. The two-story farmhouse will be retained as quarters for park staff.

Knife River does not offer picnicking, camping, or concessionaire services; however, these functions are available adjacent to the park within the community of Stanton.

Electricity is supplied by Oliver-Mercer Rural Power Cooperative. A well, adjacent to the present visitor/administration facility, supplies public water, but it must pass through a filter and chlorination system before being used. Presently, the National Park Service does not have water rights to the well, and the National Park Service has not yet applied for those rights with the State of North Dakota. Sewage is handled by a septic tank/leach field system. One portable chemical toilet serves the Sakakawea trail area and requires biweekly pumping during the summer months. The park radio system consists of one base station, three desk sets, three handi-talkies, two portables, and one mobile unit. The mobile unit transmits and receives on five frequencies--two park, one State, one local/county, and one emergency service.

No historic structures are located within the park boundary.

The major equipment under park ownership is a compact sedan, one half-ton pickup, one half-ton pickup with fire pumper unit, a John Deere 750 tractor with attachments, an 11-horsepower riding mower, and a John Deere snowmobile.

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

Name of Study/Plan	Preparer	Date Approved	Comment On Adequacy	Repository
MANAGEMENT PLANS				
Master Plan	DSC	9/9/77	Needs to be updated	DSC
IMPLEMENTATION PLANS				
Natural Resources Management Plan	Park	2/2/84	Current	Park/RMR
Cultural Resources Management Plan	Park/MWAC	5/11/84	Current	Park/RMR
Cultural Resources Inventory	University of North Dakota (contract)	2/82	Current	Park/ University of North Dakota
Scope of Collections	Park	8/31/82	Should be updated	Park
VISITOR SERVICES				
Interpretive Prospectus	HFC/Park	5/19/83	Needs revision	RMR
DEVELOPMENT				
Assessment of Alternatives Visitor/Administration facilities sites	DSC	11/18/80		Park/DSC
FONSI: Visitor/ Administration Facility	RMR	11/14/84	Current	Park/RMR

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Knife River Indian Villages acreage totals 1,293.35. All land, except for County Road right-of-way and the 400-foot scenic easement west of this road is owned in fee simple by the Federal Government. By virtue of the Act establishing Knife River Indian Villages as a national historic site, the area is classified and managed entirely as a historic zone. The area is further classified into three subzones.

1. Cultural Resource Subzone: This subzone comprises 643 acres or 50 percent of the total park area. Within this subzone are the archeological sites identified in the Phase I archeological study as outlined in Lovick/Ahler, 1982, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.

2. Natural Resource Subzone: This subzone comprises 641 acres or 49 percent of the total park acreage. Within this subzone are the Knife and Missouri Rivers, prairie grasses, riparian vegetation, and cottonwood terraces.

3. Development Subzone: This subzone comprises 9 acres or about 1 percent of the total park acreage. Within this subzone will be the national historic site visitor/administration facility, maintenance facilities, parking areas, and residence.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

The major issues at Knife River are summarized under the following headings.

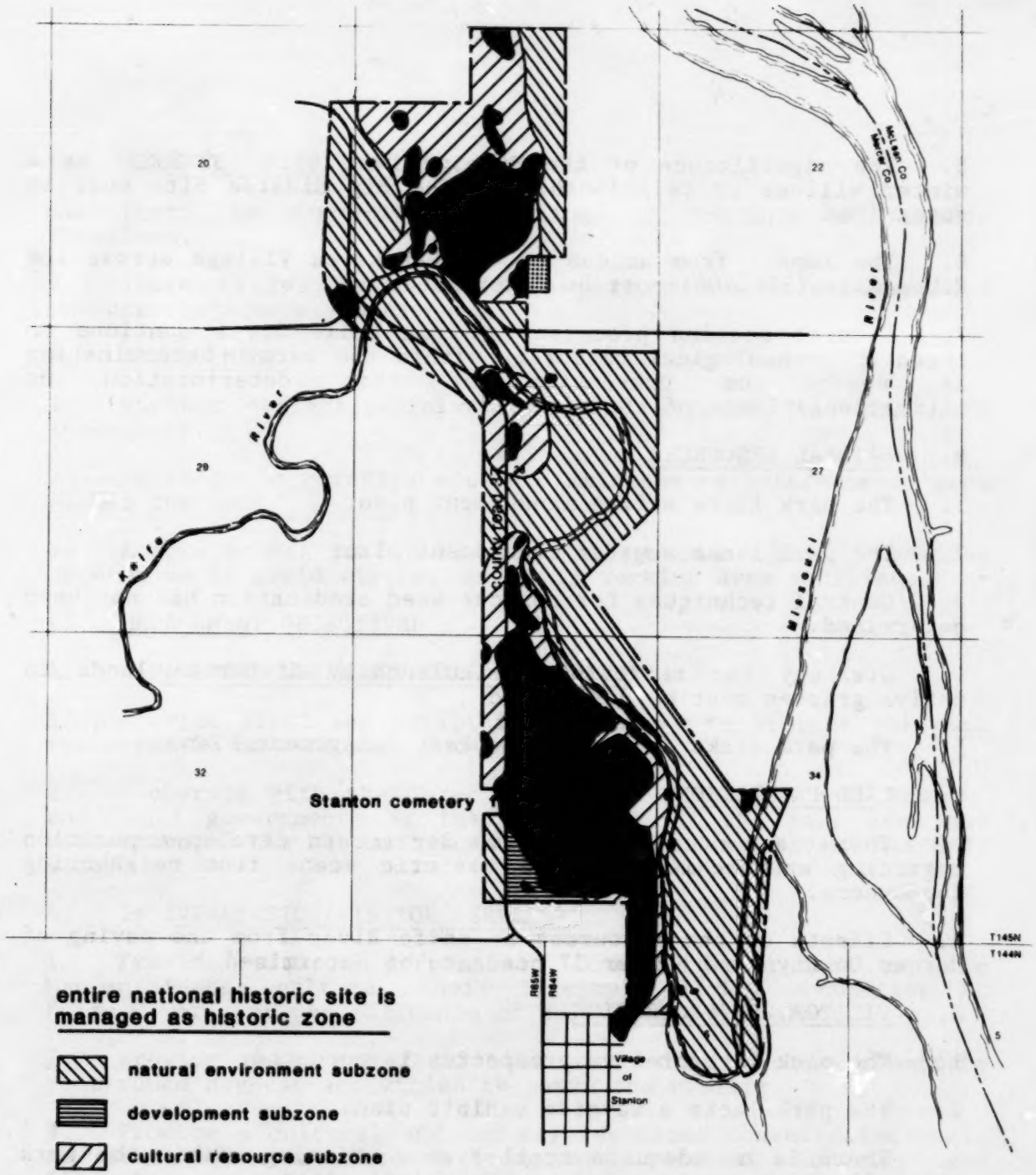
A. CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Final reports on Phase I of the park's archeological survey are scheduled to be completed by the University of North Dakota by June 30, 1986. Management cannot proceed with planning of Phase II research until completion of this research and the final synthesis of all Phase I research by the Midwest Archeological Center.

2. National Register documentation is being compiled by the Midwest Archeological Center and is scheduled to be completed in draft form by the end of January 1986.

3. Museum collections within the park are not catalogued to National Park Service standards.

4. No determination has been made on the final in-park storage and cataloguing of artifact collections now at the University of North Dakota.



Existing Management Zoning
Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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5. The significance of the Running Deer Site (32ME383) as a winter village or relationship to the Big Hidatsa Site must be determined.

6. The impact from access to the Sakakawea Village across the Elbee Site (32ME408) must be determined.

7. Natural erosion processes of the Knife River continue to threaten archeological resources within the park. Determination is needed on prevention of this deterioration or mitigation/salvage of the sites.

B. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. The park lacks a fire management plan.

2. The park lacks a water management plan.

3. Control techniques for noxious weed eradication has not been determined.

4. Strategy for restoring agriculturally disturbed lands to native grasses must be determined.

5. The park lacks an Integrated Pest Management Plan.

C. LAND PROTECTION

1. There is a need for the Park Service to develop a position regarding encroachment on the historic scene from neighboring landowners.

2. Effects on the resources at Knife River from the paving of Mercer County Road Number 37 needs to be determined.

D. VISITOR USE/PROTECTION

1. The park interpretive prospectus is outdated.

2. The park lacks a wayside exhibit plan.

3. There is no adequate trail system existing within the park that allows access to major archeological sites.

4. Strategy for the enforcement of CFR codes on park lands lying within the scenic easement and the Missouri River corridor must be determined.

E. OPERATIONS/STAFFING

1. There is inadequate staffing to perform maintenance functions.

2. There is inadequate staff to perform law enforcement and resource management functions.

F. DEVELOPMENT

1. Visitor contact/administration and storage facilities are inadequate.

2. There is no existing enclosed maintenance work/storage area within the park.

3. Access routes to Big Hidatsa Village Site (32ME12) must be determined to avoid visitor and staff working area conflicts.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

1. Provide staff and facilities necessary to protect all park resources 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

2. Cooperate with the Three Affiliated Tribes, State, county, and local governments in the management of the park area and protection of the historic scene outside of the national historic site.

B. INTERPRETATION/VISITOR SERVICES

1. Provide visitor information and interpretation on the Mandan/Hidatsa culture, their lifestyle during occupation at Knife River, and the influence of Euro-American contact.

2. Provide necessary facilities and exhibits to accommodate year-round day-use activities to serve the visitor.

3. Promote a cultural and natural resources conservation ethic to park visitors through programs, personal contact, and literature.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCE

1. Protect the cultural and historical resources while providing adequate public access for the desired visitor experience.

2. Develop a program for the handling, preservation, storage, and research of archeological museum collections.

3. Develop and implement a program for examining the archeological and historical resources of the park consistent with the principles of historic preservation.

4. Protect those cultural resources threatened by removal or destruction from natural processes.

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Create historic natural vegetative patterns that closely resemble the time period of major village occupation.

2. Implement a program of total natural resource management to include vegetation management and integrated pest management.

Public Law 93-486
93rd Congress, H. R. 13157
October 26, 1974

An Act

To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Historic sites and national monument. Establishment.

TITLE I

Land acquisition.

SEC. 101. (a) Unless otherwise provided hereafter, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, exchange, or by transfer from another Federal agency such lands and interests in lands as hereafter provided for establishment as units of the national park system, as follows:

(1) for establishment as the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland", numbered NHS-CLBA 90,001 and dated February 1974, which shall include the land and improvements occupied by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross located at 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland: *Provided*, That the above-mentioned land and improvements may be acquired only by donation: *And provided further*, That the donation of any privately owned lands within the historic site may not be accepted unless and until the property is vacant;

Clara Barton National Historic Site, Md.
16 USC 461 note.

(2) for establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument", numbered NM-JDFB-20,014-A and dated June 1971: *Provided*, That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds, Clarno, and Painted Hills State Parks: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oreg.
16 USC 431 note.

Thomas Condon Visitor Center, designation.

(3) for establishment as the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota", numbered 468-20,012 and dated July 1970;

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, N. Dak.
16 USC 461 note.

(4) for establishment as the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts", numbered NHS-SPAR-91,003 and dated January 1974, the oldest manufacturing arsenal in the United States: *Provided*, That the historic site shall not be established unless an agreement is executed which will assure the historical integrity of the site and until such lands as are needed for the historic site are donated for this purpose;

Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Mass.
16 USC 461 note.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Ala. 16 USC 461 note.

(5) for establishment as the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabamba, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama", numbered NHS-TI 20,000-C and dated September 1973, which shall include the home of Booker T. Washington, the Carver Museum, and an antebellum property adjacent to the campus of Tuskegee Institute, known as Grey Columns; and

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, N. Y. 16 USC 461 note.

(6) for establishment as the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York", numbered NHS-MAVA-91,001 and dated January 1974, which shall include the home of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States.

Personal property, acquisition.

(b) The Secretary may also acquire personal property associated with the areas referred to in subsection (a) of this section. Lands and interests therein owned by a State or any political subdivision thereof which are acquired for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section may be acquired only by donation.

Notice to congressional committees.

Sec. 102. (a) When the Secretary determines that an adequate interest in lands has been acquired to constitute an administrable unit for each of the areas described in section 1 of this Act, he may, after notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress of his intention to do so at least fourteen days in advance, declare the establishment of such unit by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register. Such notice shall contain a map or other description of the boundaries of the unit, together with an explanation of the interests acquired and the costs incident thereto. The Secretary may refrain from acquiring property for establishment of any unit authorized by this Act where, in his judgment, satisfactory agreements or donations with respect to properties which are needed for the protection and administration of a particular unit have not been consummated with the owners of such properties.

Publication in Federal Register.

Administration.

(b) Pending the establishment of each unit and, thereafter, the Secretary shall administer the property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and, to the extent applicable, the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

16 USC 1. 16 USC 461.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, road construction.

Sec. 103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to construct roads on real property in non-Federal ownership within the boundaries of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site. Any roads so constructed shall be controlled and maintained by the owners of the real property.

Appropriation.

Sec. 104. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, not to exceed, however, the following:

(a) Clara Barton National Historic Site, $812,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development;

(b) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, $400,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and $4,435,200 for development;

(c) Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, $600,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and $2,268,000 for development;

(d) Springfield Armory National Historic Site, $5,300,000 for development;

(e) Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, $185,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and $2,722,000 for development; and

(f) Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, $213,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and $2,737,000 for development.

TITLE II

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, D. C.

SEC. 201. In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historic site, the Sewall-Belmont House within the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement to assist in the preservation and interpretation of such house.

16 USC 461 note.

SEC. 202. The property subject to cooperative agreement pursuant to section 101 of this Act is hereby designated as the "Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site".

Cooperative agreement.

SEC. 203. The cooperative agreement shall contain, but shall not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary, through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose of conducting visitors through such property and interpreting it to the public, that no changes or alterations shall be made in such property except by mutual agreement between the Secretary and the other parties to such agreement. The agreement may contain specific provisions which outline in detail the extent of the participation by the Secretary in the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic site.

Appropriation.

SEC. 204. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed $500,000.

Approved October 26, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-1285 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs)
SENATE REPORT No. 93-1233 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs)
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):
Aug. 19, considered and passed House.
Oct. 8, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Oct. 16, House concurred in Senate amendments.

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